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New Literature

BOOKS

DUERING, TH. De Vergilii sermone epico. Capita selecta. Göttingen, Inaugural Dissertation, 1905. Pp. 80.

An appreciation of Virgil's epic style. Like the larger works of Heinze and Norden, this dissertation shows that the trend of the most recent Virgilian criticism is in the direction of a higher rating of the poet's work.

BAUMGARTEN, FRITZ; POLAND, FRANZ; WAGNER, RICHARD. Die hellenische Kultur. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1905. Pp. ix+489; 7 colored plates, 2 maps, and 400 illustrations. M. 10.

Contains an account of the most important elements in Hellenic culture from the earliest period to the time of Alexander. In Part I Baumgarten describes the Mycenaean age; in Part II, "Das griechische Mittelalter," there is one section on "Staat, Leben und Götterverehrung" by Poland, another on "Die bildende Kunst" by Baumgarten, and a third on "Geistige Entwicklung und Schriften" by Wagner; in Part III, "Die griechische Blütezeit," the division of the subject and the distribution of the work among the three collaborators is the same as in Part II. The book is intended primarily for the use of teachers in the upper classes of the Gymnasia who wish to supplement the linguistic work by instruction in the life, literature, and art of the Greeks. It has been written in the light of the most recent discoveries both in literature and in archaeology, and can be recommended as compact, readable. and reliable.

HAUVETTE, AMÉDÉE. Archiloque, sa vie et ses poésies. Paris: Fontemoing, 1905. Pp. x+302. F. 2. 7.50.

A literary and biographical study of Archilochus. Among the subjects discussed are the chronological data of his life and works, the history of the text of his poems, his innovations in Greek poetry, the character of his satire, and his poetical technique.

LIPSIUS, J. H. Das attische Recht und Rechtsverfahren mit Benutzung des attischen Processes von Meier und Schoemann dargestellt. Erster Band. Leipzig: O. R. Reisland, 1905. Pp. iv +233. M. 6.

The discovery of Aristotle's work on the Athenian constitution and the necessity for adding a discussion of the procedure in cases of homicide and offenses against the person, made a second revision of the work of Meier and Schoemann wellnigh impossible, and Professor Lipsius wisely decided to compile a new work on Athenian legal procedure.

After an introductory chapter, devoted largely to historical questions, he treats the following subjects: (1) The officials, including all who were in any way connected with the administration of justice; (2) the courts that dealt with homicide and other offenses against the person; (3) the civil courts; (4) the courthouses; (5) the judicial functions of the senate and the assembly; (6) the arbitrators. The present instalment covers the first two and a portion of the third book of the original work. It is to be regretted that the book is not furnished with a table of contents.

LOHMANN, RICHARDUS. Nova Studia Euripidea. (*Dissertationes Philologicae Halenses.* Vol. XV. Pars. 4.)

Is confined to certain questions connected with Euripides' metres.

SHARPLEY, H. The Peace of Aristophanes. With Introduction, Critical Notes, and Commentary. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. 1905. Pp. 188. 12*s*. 6*d*. net.

Something more than a college textbook, but hardly ranking as a first-class edition. Mr. Sharpley has touched on many important questions, but has not (with the possible exception of the scenic arrangements) discussed any of them thoroughly.

SCHMALZ, J. H. Krebs' Antibarbarus der lateinischen Sprache. Siebente Auflage. 1. Lieferung. Basel: Benno Schwabe, 1905. Pp. viii+160. M. 2.

The first instalment of a revised edition of this valuable work. Not many new words have been added (only *absens*, *acceptus*, *Albani*, *albere*, *aliquo*, and *aliquot*), but the old articles have been thor-

oughly worked over and in a good many cases considerably enlarged. For example, the article on *ab*, which in the last edition occupied 2¾ pages, now fills 3½. All the recent literature has been used, and, as we should expect, there are frequent references to those parts of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* which have appeared. The fact that some of these references take the form of corrections proves that even the latest dictionary is not infallible.

ARTICLES

BONI, G. Foro Romano: Esplorazione del sepolcreto. *Notizie degli Scavi* 1905. 145–93.

A continuation of the description of the tombs in the ancient cemetery in the Forum. A large number of illustrations supplement the text.

DE LABRIOLLE, P. L'emploi du diminutif chez Catulle. *Revue de philologie* XXIX (1905). 277–88.

The writer thinks that almost all the diminutives used by Catullus may be included in a threefold classification: (1) those in which the original diminutive force is felt; (2) those in which there is a disparaging or contemptuous force; and (3) those in which there is an element of endearment or affection. He joins issue with Platner, *American Journal of Philology* XVI (1895). 186–202, for minimizing the special force of the diminutives in many of Catullus' examples.

EARLE, MORTIMER LAMSON. De Carmine quod est inter Horatiana iv. 8. *Revue de philologie* XXIX (1905). 306–9.

Declares the ode spurious. The argument is based chiefly on the infelicities of language and the frequent assonances.

HALL, H. R. The Two Labyrinths. *Journal of Hellenic Studies* XXV (1905). 320–37.

An attempt to show that in the similarity between the Labyrinth at Hawara (circa 2200 B. C.) and that excavated under the direction of Dr. Evans at Cnossus there is further evidence of connection between the ancient civilizations of Egypt and of Crete.

LANG, A. The Doloneia. *Classical Review* XIX (1905). 432–34.

Mr. Lang criticizes the view expressed by R. M. Henry (*Classical Review* XIX. 192) that in this book of the *Iliad* there is a deliberate attempt to make fun of epic characters and situations. He rejects the theory of a burlesque, and thinks that the motive of the author was to give relief and variety to the narrative. Incidentally Lang finds occasion to observe that the higher critics almost always fail to put themselves in the position of the original audience to whom the poet appealed What the critics point out as discrepancies would never have been noticed by excited audiences of, say, 1100–900 B. C.

PFEIFFER, G. J.; VAN BUREN, A. W.; ARMSTRONG, H. H. Stamps on Bricks and Tiles from the Aurelian Wall at Rome. *Supplementary Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome* I (1905). 1–86; 10 plates.

An exhaustive study of the stamps on the bricks and tiles from that part of the Aurelian wall (100 Roman feet between the fifth and sixth tower east of the Porta San Giovanni) which collapsed on October 23, 1902.

REINACH, A. J. Review of Studies in Honor of Basil L. Gildersleeve. *Revue des études grecques* XVIII (1905). 388–90.

"La plupart de ces mémoires, on le voit, font preuve de plus de facilité que de recherches et d' originalité. Peut-être l'éminent savant auquel ils sont dédiés aurait-il préféré moins de matière et plus de pensée."

USSANI, VINCENZO. Su l'Octavia. *Rivista di Filologia* XXXIII (1905). 449–70.

This article was prompted by the recent publication by Professor Cima, *La tragedia romana Octavia e gli Annali di Tacito* (Pisa: Nistri, 1904). Cima's monograph revived the old theory of Braun that the *Octavia* was derived from Tacitus' *Annales*. From this Ussani dissents. He believes as little in the theory that the play was based on the account in the history, as in the other theory that Tacitus' narrative was influenced by the play. He admits the numerous points of resemblance between the two, but explains them as due to the use of a common source. This source, he thinks, was Pliny's work *A fine Aufidii Bassi*. Fabius' history, Ussani believes, had not yet been published. He places the date of the composition of the *Octavia* between the publication of Pliny's history (which took place shortly after his death, 79 A. D.), and that of Fabius' work which we know to have been published by the year 83–84.